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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1906.

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Getting Back to Old Times. The Civil War of the sixtles, and the

econstruction in the South that followed, destroyed many of our old time customs luxuries. In the good old that our father and grandfathers delight so much to tell us about, the people loved public debate, indulged in by candidates and aspirants for political honors. In those days men in the eye of the public used to meet on the hustings to discuss questions of State and national interest even in off years. They did not wait for campaign years, for the people were always ready to hear politics and political questions discussed by men who knew how to speak and how to delend their views and the views of their respective parties, on all question that

The war and reconstruction, with the introduction upon the political scene of an entirely new element knocked this ancient custom, dear to the hearts of Virginians, especially, and southerners generally, into a cocked hat.

Old southern gentlemen and statesmen could not stand before a mixed audience of white men and negroes and address them as "my dear friends and fellowcitizens." Old time white men could not sun at an out-door meeting or crowd questions of State discussed, and more than all, they could not stand to hear one side of such questions argued by carpethaggers and scallawags, who apscaled only to the worst passions of their negro hearers. To do so was to start a

honest effort after the war to resume old customs, leven under changed conditions the negro and the white man on the hustings was found to be quite as impossible as a similar mixture in the church or in the social circle.

It was to the credit of southerners that county, Va., by the late Colonel Thomas attempt about the same time at a canvass of Granville county in North Caro-Democratic side and Cuffee Mayo, a negro aspirant for legislative honors on the Republican ticket, put an end to joint ermine. political discussion in all this region of country. For reasons already indicated it would not work under the changed conditions and discussion by political opponents went into state of inocuor desuctude, as Mr. Cleveland would say. For a generation past political discussion in the South has been one-sided and the young men of to-day know but little of what their fathers so much delighted in, "debate by the candidates."

The appearance of Governor Montague and Senator Martin in debate at King George courthouse on Thursday revived for a day at least an old time custom that old time Virginians loved. It is likely tha new time Virginians will love it quite as well if they shall be permitted to get used to it, and why shouldn't they?

The negro problem, so far as it pertains to politics, is now out of the way; the mixed audience is a thing of the past, and the bitterness it engendered is no

The primary election plan seems to have opened the way for the reinstate ment of a grand old Virginia and southern custom. Score another point in favor of the primary.

"Honest Graft."

In an equal length of time few words have become so securely embedded in pur national language as that handy he the one now in such popular demand for describing dishonesty in public officials,

bly due to the fact that we have such frequent need of it in our daily speech. new word is an opprobrious epithet; and with these two general propositions in mind, it is no more than natural that those at whom the epithet is flung should seek defense in qualification. In the word "graft," the bee of public contempt buzzes amazingly at their bonnets and instinctively they endeavor to pluck its sting. And hence has arisen this strange, new, gloriously paradoxical phrase, now knocking for admittance among, us. We refer, of course, to that admirable triumph of the casuist, "honest

graft." easer! Why, a conscientious phrase-maker, who knows his business, can turn them out while you walt. Honorable dishonor; philanthropic , thievery; altruistic embezziement; self-sacrificing felony; Christian crime. How the victo rious paradoxes rise, soothingly to the inventive mind! And, of course, every school boy knows how it was with His honor rooted in dishonor stood,

And faith unfaithful kept him falsely

Honest graft and virtueus knavery! Le this be, if they will, the defensive battle cry of those wise ones who still draw their wealth through the undergroun rallways of finance. Whatever be their control of the riches of this country they have, we believe, no monopoly o the national intellect, and the American public rather prides itself further on its ready sense of humor. Honest graft hasn't somehow quite the right ring to those bred up to the old-fashioned idea that dishonesty is so named precisely

There are on every side nowadays un mistakable evidences that the grafters are a dwindling number. Godspeed and so! But the term "graft" is not likely for want of use, soon to fall into innocu ous desuctude. From the point of view of the language student, this is well "Graft" is an excellent word, pithy, pregnant, wholly descriptive, eminently Amer ican, and we like it. But "honest graft" is a paradox, an anomaly, a hybrid, a linguistic pervert, and the less we hear of it the better.

because it is not honest.

Judges in Gowns.

It is reported that the Ohio State Bar Association is "seriously considering the advisability of asking the judges of the gowns on the bench and on all public occasions." Why not? Why hesitate

Early in the history of this republic the people of the States and of those that were being formed acquired a preju dice against all things that in any way smacked of royalty. They conceived an and prove that they were, it became minate anything and everything that was or could be regarded as bearing they contemptuously denominated royal dignity. Thus this free, democratic people became in many respects entirely to democratic. They could not, or, at least, did not, exercise judgment in the matter of discarding the bad and holding fast to all the good to be found in the cusinto a country courthouse with loud carded pretty much everything they mouthed perspiring negroes to hear great could possibly spare that was English, could possibly spare that was English,

As new communities and new States this anti-English feeling became more eled toward the setting sun. The sim plicity of democracy was run to seed.

judicial dignity, the judge's gown, was laughed out of court. Democracy is West of the earlier days lost no oppor-

For our part, we would be glad to se all the judges of the land-State and they tried the scheme, but they found | Federal-from those who preside in the it wanting, A canvass in Pittsylvania County and Circuit Courts of the States up to the dignituries who sit on the S. Flournoy on one side and Lewis Scott, Supreme bench of the nation, to unravel a negro orator on the other; and a like the inconsistencies and contradictions of the Constitution and the acts of Congress, don the judicial gown. It would lina by Hon. Lee S. Edwards on the not be anything amiss if the gowns were snowy white, without spot or discoloring, as is the coat of the emblematic little ----------

One Lesson of the Fourth.

Relying upon the returns of Fourth of July disasters sent to the Chicago Trioune, we yesterday congratulated the people of the North and the West upon what appeared from those returns be a most agreeable reformation that they had undergone. It appeared that there had been fewer deaths and serious woundings from too vigorous celebrating of Independence Day than usual, and we had fondly hoped that our friends beyond the Mason and Dixon line and the Ohio River had become same enough to adop the good old southern way of celebrating the nation's birthday. We were disappointed, for later returns show that the Fourth of July has been celebrated this year with casualties more numerous than last year, and probably more numerous than in any preceding year. The dead are forty-odd. The deaths from lockjay among the wounded will doubtless be ten times that number, or even more,

But our friends up in the land of por crackers are learning and they seem disposed to profit by bitter experience. The Chicago Record-Herald walls and cries out, "The country does not take warning fro mpast experience and goes right on in ts dangerous celebrations. Every man and boy with death in his hand trusts that he will not be himself a victim." This paper goes on to argue that if the people will not learn caution the law

same difficulties to meet and we may learn a thing or two from the picsont

Any man, or any woman as for that matter, who has \$50,000 in spare change, and who wishes to invest in a fourth interest in the North Pole, can hear communicating at once with Commander Peary of the good ship Roosevelt, New

York City.
The commander is anxious to northward in earnest search for the pole, and he thinks he has more or less brilliant prospects of finding it. It is very necessary, so he thinks, that he but he lacks just \$50,000 of having the for the venture, "I must have the money already has in ship, baggage, supplies, etc., the sum of \$150,000, but he needs a little cash. Fifty thousand dollars is not a great sum for any man or woman who wants a fourth interest in the pole to chip in. To any such now is the ac-

Considering that their States border on Kentucky, Governors Folk, of Missouri, and Hanly, of Indiana, have undertaken a job, the dimensions of which they have probably not naturally considered. propose to put a stop to betting on horse races. They may be able to hold the pool and, even of St. Louis within something like reasonable grounds, but to keep a man who lives somewhere within tele line of Kentucky from putting up his money on the result of a horse race is something that no Governor need ever undertake, if he wishes to have his official record, enlivened with only scores of

Mr. Rockefeller's expressed opinion that Christians pay more attention these days to form than to substance, is believed societies and churches to accept his proffered substance without raising a ques-

John F. Stevens, the new thirty thousand dollar Panama engineer, goes to his post with the disfinct understanding that he must stick to his job in spite of bigger salaries, yellow fever or what not.

Professor James, of Harvard. Anyhow writers of the day contend that ignorance

Dr. Harper's views on that ten million dollar gift of Rockefeller's to something beyond the walls of the Chicago Univer

The Senatorial gladiators have met, and there was no earthquake in Old Virginia, and there would not be one if both of them should in some way get defeated. A Missouri girl committed suicide be-

cause she feared her flance was too good for her. That is to say her diseased eyes ran her crazy. The Mikado makes it plain that he

vants peace, but so far he has not named his price, and that it what Rusda is most interested in Now that it is all over it is denied that the agitation for a "noiseless Fourth"

was an effort to energise a retaliatory boycott against the Chinese. Diplomacy and truth are going to hav

lively tustle when Whitelaw Reid comes to give an expert opinion of Alfred Austin's poetry.

Virginians, especially those in Albemarle county, are disposed to be a little disturbed over Mr. Roosevelt's fondness for Oyster Bay.

net port folio to accept a big salary in Turn about being fair play, Secretar;

Taft has scooted off to the Philippine leaving Mr. Rooseyelt perched up on the

much use of red tape in the matter of the acceptance of his resignation.

70TH ENCAMPMENT.

Regiment to Spend One Week at Basic City.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, VA., July 7.—Major Stanley Martin to-day received orders for his batallion of the Seventieth Regiment to make the regimental encampment at make the regimental encampment at Basic City, Company M., of this city, will leave the night of the 14th and will be in camp one week. In the local armory to-day improvements are being made, including special lockers for the

Deputy James B. Ley, of the Order of Odd Fellows that the hall on the north side will be improved to the extent of the building generally improved. A third story will be added, and the building generally improved.

In the Corporation Court to-day, the suit of Pitards, administrator, against the Southern Railway resulted in a ver-dict for the plaintin for \$6,500. A demurrer was filed to the evidence by the plaintiff subject to the judgment of the court. The suit is due to the death of Pitard, a former brakeman on the road

SURPRISE MARRIAGE.

Mr. Hardaway and Miss Crowe Elope to North Carolina.

Elope to North Carolina.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch)

BLACKSTONE, Va., July 7.—Tha

friends of Mr. Otho Hardaway and Miss

Lattle Crowe were greatly surprised yesterday on receiving a telegram announcing their marriage at Hallifax. N. C.

Miss Crowe was supposedly leaving for

a visit to her family and Mr. Hardaway's

absence was not known until late in the

day. Connecting the two together in a

mission of this kind had not occurred

to their many friends, and possibly less

to to their parents.

There seems to have been no objection

to the marriage by the young lady's

father, but a desire on his part of some

delay on account of the young lady's

are.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. describing dishonesty in public officials.

Plainly, "graft" has risen to the dignity of lexicography. Future dictionary-makers have got to take note of it. The word is indubitably here to giay, its cerned so far as the Fourth of July 2008,

ECHOES OF DISCUSSION AT KING GEORGE THURSDAY

Popular love of combat between strong men, whether it be in the prize ring or on the hustings, is just as strong today as it was when John Randolph rode eighty miles to Charlotte Courthouse and his constitutents came fartner to hear him speak. The good old days are not dead yet if their virtue is to be measured by the capacity, of the men to hazard by the capacity, of the men to hizard moving accidents by flood and field just to hear a joint debate between popular leaders. A number of visitors from a dis-tance set out from Fredericksburg Thursday morning over rain washed guilles that had been roads and under lowering skies to drive to unknown and hitherto un-visited King George Courthouse. The livery stable men gave fearful warning against attempting to ford a certain un-ostentatious rivulet known as Mud Creek, oscentations rivulet known as Mud Creek, which the terrific storm of the night before had swelled to the proportion of a forrent. Indeed, this little stream was so unruly that as late as 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon it washed away a wagon loaded, with meal and nearly drowned the men who were driving the vehicle. So the travelers strung out like vehicle. So the travelers, strung out like a long caravan, voyaged up and down the rain washed side of the innumerable the rain washed side of the innumerable ridges lying between the Rappahannock River and King George Courthouse. Four hours and a half it took to cover this distance, but the game was worth the candle, said overy one of the tired, muddy and hungry travelers when the shelter of Fredericksburg was gained late Thursday night on returning from the following day night on returning from the join

The courthouse green was thronged with visitors, many of whom had come from a great distance, a notable instance being that of an aged and distinguished divine, who, notwithstanding his more than four score years, had driven eight miles hear the senator and the Governor figh it out. All along the road stood vehicles of all sorts and descriptions, with the to the gubernatorial candidates, it was more divided. Willard and Swanson

to the gubernatorial candidates, it was more divided, Willard and Swanson being the most prominently mentioned. A number of Swanson buttons were in evidence, but it would be difficult to imagine more vigorous and spontaneous applause than that which greeted Lleutenant-Governor Willard when, at the end of the debate of the senatorial candidates, he rose to make a short address. On all sides Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson was shaking hands, and in a great number of instances greeting his old friends by names. Senator, Martin and Governor Montague also mixed freely with the crowd, as did Lleutenant-Governor Willard. Governor Montague, however, who was much fatigued, went to the hotel shortly after his arrival, and waited there until just before coming to the courthouse. Seemingly an unnecessary amount of time was, consumed in getting ready for the debate, and a number of surmises were made as to the terms upon which it would be held. It is stated that the opening speech be one hour; that the which it would be held. It is stated that Governor Monatgue suggested that the opening speech he one hour; that the reply should lost one hour and twenty minutes, and that the speaker who opened should then reply in thirty minutes and offered Schator Martin the privilege of taking either alternative. The chairman of the country committee, however, in arranging the details, decided that Governor Monatgue, each challenger should

man of thoseounty committee, however, in arranging-the defails, decided that Governor Montague, as challenger, should open, the speech to last one hour; that the senator should reply in one hour, the Governor should rejoin in half an hour, and the senator should rejoin in half an hour, and the senator should rejoin in half an hour. These terms the Governor characterized as manifestly unfair, but stated that he took what he could get.

It is said that these terms are the same that Governor Montague made with J. Hampton Hoge, when the latter challenged the Governor to a joint debate, and that Senator Martin will be willing to accept the same terms and open the debate should he meet Governor Montague again during this campaign. It is not believed, however, that such a meeting will take place, as Governor Montague and Senator Martin are not understood to have any further conflict of dates, and Senator Martin is known to believe that joint debates are not for the party, and do not serve to bring out any important facts or elucidate any fundamental principles. In commenting on the great popularity of Senator Mar the great popularity of Senator Mar in King George, it was said by Com-newealth's Attorney Rose that, Governo Montague should be very popular in that county, because his uncle had been a leading and beloved Baptist preacher, and the Baptist Clurch is exceedingly strong in King George, Be this as it may, Schafor Martin undoubtedly had the good semeter Martin unquoisedly had the good will of the majority of his audience even before he spoke, as was shown by the uproarious applause that "greeted his name, and when it was first mentioned by the chairman in his introductory re-

In his opening address, Governor Monta gue laid great stress on the present method of electing Senators, and declared that as Senators were elected by means which were beyond control of th people they felt themselves in no way beholden to the people and represented the bosses, the machine, the special interests or the sordid aggregations of wealth, to whom they owed their elections. The Governor elaborated this theory at great length, citing the cases of Burton, of Kansas; Deltrick, of Nebraska; Mitchell, of Oregon; Smoot, of Utah; and especially the past record of Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, The obvious trend of Governor Montague's argument was that the public had no safeguard unless they could by popular vote elect or nominate their Senators, as the present method of election set such a premium on the service hat as Senators were elected by mean

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when they are required for late planting.

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of special interests that the Senators

were exposed to many Inescapable temptations, as was evidenced by the great number of Senators at present under criminal indictment. While not denying the Senate might be better. Senator Martin pointed out the service of the Senate in holding up the Force Bill in 1890, an argument which appealed greatly to his anditors, and then said amid great laughter "My distinguished competitor has been citing the case of Senator Quay as if he just found it out. It has been known to the Deocratic party for years, and we have done what we could to with stand him, but how will the election of my competitor make a bad Senator, even if he were alive, a good man." In his reply, Governor Montague said that the adoption of a primary would at least give the people a chance to save themselves in the future from being delivering into the preserver and the present as Senator Quay had been.

The greater part of both speeches was

Senator Quay had been.

The greater part of both speeches was taken up with discussion of the primary, which was made up and down well worn tracks. In concluding his opening address Governor Montague, in a most dramatic way, demanded of Senator Martin that he tell the people where and when he had done anything to further or to help enact a constitutional amendment, making the election of senators directly by the, people. In making this demand, Governor Montague called Senator Martin's attention to the fact that several Democratic platforms had adopted the direct election of senators as one of the party planks, and that the Virginia Legislature by resolution had instructed the Virginia delegation in Washington to use their best efforts towards obtaining this ensetment. To this question ing this enactment. To this question Senator Martin replied that he had don-neither more nor less than Daniel, Gor-man and other leading senators, and tha neither more nor less than Daniel, Gorman and other leading senators, and that his failure to act was due to the fact that a minority of one-third could not control a majority of two-thirds, "as my distinguished competitor will find out If he is so fortunate as to got to the Senate." Continuing, Senator Martin said that he recognized the value and importance of this enactment, but that so far it had been impossible to get anything done. The Governor also took up the senators' record in regard to the primary in Virginia, and afleged that Senator Martin had always actively opposed the granting of any primary to the people of this State, and had thereby walled himself off from an expression of popular opinion.
"You have no voice unless you have the power," said the Governor, "and the ballot is your power." This power, the Governor said, the people would have received under the primary plan from the Hon. W. A. Jones, if the Ronnoke convention, under the influence of Senator Martin, had not defeated that motion."The objects of the primary," said Governor Montague, "was to give a full and free discussion to the individual citizen's wishes without regard to cliques, rings and courthouse crowds." To this Senator Martin repited that he had been op-

and courthouse crowds." To this Senator Martin replied that he had been opposed to the primary eight years ago for reasons that were perfectly satisfactory to him then and now. "I fought it at Roanoke," said the senator, "because the sole object of the primary then was to defeat. Tom Martin," and I am not defeat Tom Martin," and I am not ashamed of what I did. "The entire assessment," said the senator, "would then have fallen on me and you can't then have fallen on me and you can't blame me for not paying \$10,000 if I could help it. An answer which thoroughly satisfied his audience. In his reply Gov-ernor Montague said that it would not have been \$10,000, and Senator Martin said it would, and there the question seemed to rest.

Coming to the present primary, the Governor said that the senator had hindered and delayed it as far as he could. "I did not," said the senator, '1 moved its adoption. You saw me do it when I was the rest of the control of the cont when I tose in my seat at the convention in Richmond last year." "Yes," said the Governor, "and everybody else saw you

do it."

It required neither brains nor courage to get in the wagon when the tail gate was down, and you could get in or stay out; and, as a matter of fact, the motion for its adoption was made by the Hon. W. A. Jones.

The result of the discussion of the past attitude of the senator and Governor, respectively, towards the primary somewhat loses its force as a present issue by reason of the carnest and repeated assurances of Senator Martin that at present nobody in the State more peated assurances of Senator Martin that at present nobody in the State more esmestly desires a full, fair and free primary than himself. The senator's assurance of his attitude off this question seemed to apparently satisfy his auditors, and he addressed himself to other topics. "Senator Smoot," said Senator Martin, "is not a bigamist, as my competitor has alleged. He is an apostle and a member of the Mormon Church, but whether this membership implies obligawhether this membership implies obligamember of the United States Senate is a question that I shall not pass upon until I hear the report of the special committee investigating that case." Well." said Governor Montague. "I have always understood that he had two wives, and do you deny it," and Senator Martin, "but I will not be coerced or led into a statement of what I shall do until I know the evidence in the case, and in any event I will give Reed Smoot the benefit of the law and Constitution of the United member of the United States Senate is of the law and Constitution of the United States, so help me God, whether it is popular or not."

States, so help me God, whether it is popular or not."

Good roads came in for a full share of the discussion, in which both speakers used a great deal of demagogy, Governor Montague introduced this topic by saying that if good roads had benefited special interest, instead of the whole people, this country would now have the best roads in the world, and that a government that can spend millions on armies and navles and harbors, which could benefit only a few, was grossly negligent of the wolfare of the great bulk of its citizens, if it falled to take proper steps to furnish reasonably good roads to the rural districts. These statements struck a responsive chord, and the Governor followed up this advantage by demanding of Senator Martin why he had done nothing to further the good roads bill in the Senate.

"I had rathed have one hundred yards of good road," said Senator Martin, "than one hundred eloquent speeches in favor of good roads. I want good roads as well as Governor Montague, though I have not made as many speeches, and judging from the road I have come over to-day, his speeches have not done any practical good."

The Governor-countered this blow by saying that he, as Governor, could only arouse the people and persuade the Legislature to take steps to give this State good roads," said the Governor, "The Legislature to take steps to give the State good roads," said the Governor, "The Legislature is full of ypir, friends, Why have not they voted for it. I will tell lyou. Because it is their desire and intention to hamper me and frustrate my plans at every possible turn." Following up his argument, Governor Montague said, "Why has not the senator given some active support to the Benate?"

"It was put on the calendar too late for "It was put on the calendar too late for the Benate?"

It was put on the calendar too late for

voting," said Senator Martin, "and it is not my custom to use hot air when it can do no good." The Governor got in a telling one here by saying that it was the het air of Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, that awakened the farmers to the needs and possibilities of good roads, and thereby made the Senate take some notice of the popular outery.

From the days of Cicero, there has been few discussions on friendship more carnestly pursued than that which marked a part of the joint debate, Governor Montague powerfully arraigned the government. "of friends by friends and for friends," which he said characterized the junior senator's course of action. Illustrating, the Governor said that the sonator's friends on the City Committee of Richmond had refused to allow impartial judges to control the Richmond primaries; that the bosom friends of the senator had nominated and elected State school superintendent whose clerk had caused a scandal in the school board, for which scandal effort had been made to hold the flovernor responsible; that the senator's friends had voted against legalized primaries in the Legislature.

To this Senator Martin replied that if he had as many friends as Governor Montague thought he had, he was at a loss to understand why the Governor had attempted the hopcless task of getting himself elected to the senatorship. It may have been ad capandum, but it was certainly popular with the audience, when the Senator said "I am proud of my friends," and if ever I have a dollar to give or a favor to bestow, I will give it omy friends," The Senator also denied with great force that he knew anything about the great majority of actions in, and before the Legislature, of Virginia, and vehemently stated that he had never appeared before the Legislature. The Senator scored heavily in answer to the charge that his friends had defeated the legalized primary bill in the Legislature by asking the Governor "How was it that my friends defeated this bill when

cent trouble in the Corporation Commission. Sentor Martin alluded to that incident as one that would bring the blush
of shame to every thoughtful cheek, and
though he later disclaimed any intention of reflecting on Governor Montague for the appointment of Judge Crump as President
of the Commission, the Senator said "It
is most unfortunate that the President of
that Commission should have been a beneficiary in any way in the fees paid to
those appearing before that body.

To this Governor Montague replied
that no member had rendered the Corporation Commission greater service than
Judge Crump, and that even if he sodesired, he had no authority to remove
Judge Crump, though called on to do so
by a paper supporting the senator. The
Governor threw the gauntiet down by
snying: "Let us see what your friends
will do when the Legislature meets, as
that is the only body that can remove
a member of the Corporation Commission or a judge of the Supreme Court."

Throughout his opening speech Gover-

Throughout his opening speech Gover-nor Montague appeared under restraint, and did not catch the crowd as Senator Martin did when he first spoke. The senator spoke with great rapidity and It was a popular style of speaking that made a great impression on his hearers. The Governor was, as usual, dramatic and forceful, thoughe at first he lacked that personal touch which the senator showed; but when the Governor came to reply, he was much more vigorous and dramatic. He caught his auditors and held them, and if the expression may be pardoned, he "introduced himself" to the people of King George. Senator Martin apparently needed no introduction, but he made a very favorable impression on those that heard him.

It is doubtful what real good was

on those that heard him.

It is doubtful what real good was achieved by this joint debate beyond the intense satisfaction that it gave the audience, who properly regarded the meeting as a gindlatorial combat between skilled, fearless and strong fighters. It is certain that King George will not forget this meeting for many a long day.

day.

It was noticeable that at the conclusion of the debate the comment among the people was not on the issues discussed, but on the personality and effectiveness of the speakers. Martin's force and skillfulness and Montague's epigrammatic uterances caught the people more than

the sober arguments on c.t.t.

Taking the joint debate as a whole,
Governor Montague fully sustained his
reputation as a speaker and a forceful
and ready debater, while Senator Martin's impetuous vigor, skilfulness and direct method of appeal proved, him a
master of the great art of public debate.

J. S. B.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY July 8th.

1560—A peace between England, France and Scotland concluded.
1709—Battle of Pultowa (Russo-Swédish Wars), between the Swedes, 24,000 strong, under Charles XII., and the Russians, 70,000 in number, under Peter the Great. After some successes early in the battle, the Swedes were overwhelmed by the Czar's great superiority in artillery.
1747—Unsuccessful attempt of the French and Spaniards to force the Pass Aux

and Spaniards to force the Pasa Aux

and Spaniards to force the Pass Aux Exiles, in Dauphiny, the Chevalier Belleisle and 5,000 men ware left dead on the field of battle.

O-Action in the Bay of Chaleur, between the British and French fleets, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of three large ships of war and twenty sail of schooners, sloops and small privateers.

O-Battle of Bourbon (Napoleonid 910—Battle of Bourbon (Napoleonic Wars). This day this island was cap-

tured by a British squadron of five ships, under Commodore Rowley, with a detachment of troops under Colonel Kentinge. The British lost twenty-two killed and seventy-nine wounded.

The Americans under General

twonty-two killed and seventy-nine wounded.

1814—The Americans, under General Scott, succeeded in throwing a bridge over the Chippewa, and compelled General Riall to retreat to Ten Mile Creek. General Brown occupied the British works the same evening.

1824—Battie of Kamarut (First Burmah War), when a smail British force, under Sir Archibald Campbell, stormed a series of stockades held by 10,000 Burmans, under Tuamba Wanges, The Burmans left 800 dead on the field, including their leader.

1838—Treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey.

1856—Preston S. Brooks indicted at Washington for an assault upon Sentator Summer; sentenced to pay a fine of \$800.

of \$300.

854—President Lincoln issued a proclamation setting saide the first Thursday in August as a day of prayer for
the preservation of the Union.

808—The Concord and the Raleigh, of
Admiral Dawey's fleet, took possesssion of Isla Grande, in Subig Bay,
en the Island of Luson.

RHEUMATISM



NEWTON ESTATE

IS NOW SETTLED One-Fifth of the Entire Es-

tate Goes to the

Widow. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., July 7.—The contro-versy over the Virginius Newton estate was settled by a decree in the Court of Law and Chancery to-day. There was a

that as all of the parties in interest wished to settle the dispute as to the distribution of the large property without a long and expensive law suit, they had agreed that Mary B. Newton, widow of Virginius Newton, deceased, fee simple, and the remainder of the estate should be placed in the control of R. Randolph Hicks, for the benefit of the other heirs, according to the agree-ment, which specifies and defines their interests. Judge W. B. Martin approved the agreement, and issued the decrea accordingly

CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.

CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.

Ben Jackson, colored, was convicted today in the Corporation Court of burglary
in the house of Miss Teresa Fine, No.
376 Church Street, and condemned to the
penitentiary for eighteen years. The
evidence was convincing, and Commonwealth's Attorney Tilton prosecuted the
prisoner vigorously on the ground that
a man who would break into a house as
night to steal will commit murder on the
least provocation. BADGE NO. 13 REFUSED.

Police Clerk Leonard Knapp, from whom all baggage carriers' license tags and badges are obtained, is having all kinds of trouble disposing of baggage license No. 13, and it looks as though this badge will not be given out. Four this badge will not be given out. Four young negroes applying for licenses have refused badge No. 13, declaring they would rather go out of business than to have this number. They said the first man who got badge No. 13 several years ago was drowned at the Portsmouth ferry wharf. The next man was arrested for theft and sent to the penitentlary. The third man was arrested upon a like The third man was arrested upon a like charge and sent to jail, while the fourth man having license No. 13 lost his badge

man having license No. 13 lost his badge and was arrested for soliciting baggage without a license, and was fined \$7.50.

CONNECTICUT TO EXPOSITION.
Chairman C. Brooks Johnston, of the board of governors of the Jamestown Exposition, was to-day advised from Hartford that the Legislature of Connecticut had passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for a State building on Hampton Roads during the Jamestown Exposition. Roads during the Jamestown Exposition Hoads during the Jamestown Exposition, The measure, it is understood, will promptly receive the approval of the Gov-ernor. The bill, which had previously passed the lower house of the Legisla-ture, passed the upper house last night.

IRVING WITHDRAWS.

Elects a Cashier.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

AMELIA COURTHOUSE, VA., July 7.—

Dr. Charles R. Irving, candidate to represent Amelia and Nottoway countles,
in the House, has authorized Dr. Craig
Egglesion to post a notice here stating
that he had withdrawn his name as a
candidate.

The directors of the Farmers' and Merchanta' Bank of Amelia have chosen Mr.
J. T. Davenport, of Martineville, Va., a

chanta' Bank of Ameila have chosen Mr.
J. T. Davenport, of Martinaville, Va., a
gentlemen of several years' experience in
banking, as cashier.
Mr. D. W. Leary, Jr., of Reihmond, is
filling the office of cashier temporarily.
The Virginia Telephone Company has
nearly completed the extension of its line
to Mamboro, and will push right on towards Blackstone. Several new phones
are to be installed during this and next
week.

POPULAR TRILBY BEST ROUTE TO NORFOLK, OCEAN VIEW AND VA.
BEACH TO-MORROW.
\$1.00 round trip to Norfolk and Ocean
View. \$1.25 to Virginia Beach. Quickest View. \$1.25 to Virginia Beach. Quickest route. Leaves Byrd Street Station 8:30 A. M. The only Sunday Outing Train to the ocean without change of Cars.

Take the Popular C. & O. Shortest, Quickest, Best, to Norfolk, Ocean View and Pine Beach To-Morrow.

\$1.00 round trip. Two trains, 8:30 and 9 A. M. Three hours longer at Ocean View than via other routes.

MONDAY MORNING SPECIAL FROM WAYNESBORO, VIA C. & O. RY.
For the accommodation of patrons having their families on the line of the C. & O., the Chesapeake and Ohio will have special train to leave Waynesboro at 5:00 A. M., commencing Monday, July 10th, and continuing each Monday thereafter until August 28th, inclusive, stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving Richtrains of Saturdays, good until Monday following, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus twenty-five cents.

INAUGURATION OF THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE TO BIRMINGHAM,
ALA., VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE.
Commencing, Sunday, July 2d, the Seaboard will operate a through Pullman
sleeper from Richmond to Birmingham,
leaving Richmond 10:00 P. M. daily. Immediate connection is made at Birmingmediate connection is made at Birmingmediate connection is made at Birming-ham for Memphis, Kanasa City, Little Rock, Meridian, Vicksburg, Shreveport, New Orleans and all Important Sauthrestern points; only one change of cars of any of the above cities. For schedto any of the above cities. For schedules, Pullman reservations and all information, apply to nearest Scaboard agent

or to
H. S. I.EARD,
Dist. Pass, Agent.

City Ticket Agent. ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. SUNDAY
EXCURSION BETWEEN RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.
40 CENTS-HOUND TRIP-40 CENTS.
Tickets good on all regular trains limited to date of sale.